SPAIN.

CARLIET ASSAULT AGAINST KING ALFONSO'S PERSON.

LONDON, Feb. 11 -5 A. M. The reyal train, bearing King Alfonso and suite, was fired into by the Carlists a few miles from

No one was hurt.

BISMARCK.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOB TO HOLD PAST TO OFFICE.

A Berlin special despatch to the Times says Prince Bismarck has given no intimation to any one that he intends to resign, and he is likely to remain in office as long as health permits.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE KHAN OF KHIVA DISCHARGES HIS DEBT

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1875. A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Khan of Khiva has paid the last instaiment of the war indemnity to Russia.

BOWLES' BANKRUPTCY.

THE CREDITORS SAID TO HAVE CONSENTED TO

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1875. The friends of Bowles' Brothers & Co. state that at a meeting of the firm's creditors yesterday the triple currency funding plan was adopted.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 10, 1875. Two ballots were taken to-day without result, the vote standing Bisbee, 34; Crawford, 25, the rest scattering. Both parties are divided. There is some talk of General Sanford as a compromise sandidate, but the democrats will vote for no one who, as Senator, will sympathize with the admin-istration in its Southern policy.

LOUISIANA.

REJECTION OF THE "NEW COMPROMISE" BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE-OTHER TERMS OF

The terms of the 'new compromise" have been definitely rejected by the Congressional committee. Their decision was telegraphed here from Mobile. The conservative caucus was in session to-day upon the situation, digesting other terms of compromise, which will be forwarded to Wash-

A better feeling prevails and excitement is rapidly dying out.

THE ANNUAL ASSAY.

VISIT OF THE ASSAY COMMISSIONERS TO PHILADELPHIA—COMMENCEMENT OF THE ASSAY TO-DAY-THE COIN TEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1875. The Commission appointed by the President to conduct the annual assay at the Mint visited that institution to-day and were received by Superinof the various buildings and operations conducted in them the Board did no work. The assay will se commenced to-morrow and will continue several days. Coins are tested as to weight and fineness, the present mint law providing that the standard of both gold and sliver coins snall be 900 parts of pure metal and 100 or alloy and that the alloy of sliver coins shall be 01 copper and the alloy of gold coins copper or copper and sliver, but the sliver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUCCESSFUL SOUNDINGS IN THE PACIFIC FOR THE LAYING OF A CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1875. Commander Erben, of the Tuscarora, who has just made a series of deep sea soundings between San Francisco and Honorulu, the object in view being to ascertain the suitableness of the bottom for laying a telegraphic cable, reports to the Department from Honolulu, under date of January 12, that the bottom of the whole line over which he sounded is splendidly adapted for the purpose of laying a cable, because of its almost unvarying, soft, oozy condition. The soundings were very successful, and several specimens of the bottom have been obtained, and will be forwarded for the inspection of the department.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

MO DISTURBANCE BY THE WEAVERS ON STRIKE-THE MERCHANTS' MILL GUARDED BY grams show this sufficiently:-POLICE-DETERMINATION OF THE WEAVERS TO RESIST THE REDUCTION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 10, 1875. The State and city police were all on duty in the neighborhood of the Merchants' Mill at noon today, but there was not the slightest ripple of disturbance or excitement. The mill officials state that they have about sixty operatives at The full number of hands regularly employed in the mills is about 1,600. There is considerable division of opinion in the city as to the judgment and action of Mayor Davenport in applying for the State police. Only one weaver refused to day to pay the assessment ordered by the union. The amount tous rar collected from all the mills aggregates \$11,089 52 in and of the strike. The Merchants' Mill was guarded again to-night, but no violence was offered the opera-tives by the crowd of about 500 assembled about

the mill.

A committee of weavers called at the Stafford Mill to-day, but were refused an audience by the Superintendent. The weavers replied that they would cease work to-night, if it was not granted. Their request was then acceded to. The Superintendent stated that his mill would consent to the advance asked when other corporations would do so. No immediate trouble is anticipated at this mill.

do so. No immediate trouble is anticipated at this mill.

The weavers in the striking mills are more determined than ever to adhere to their demand for twenty-seven cents per cut, while the manulacturers are firm at twenty-five cents.

The Superintendent of the Merchants' Mill declared to-night that they would have 1,000 operatives at work to-morrow.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Feb. 10, 1875. A fire supposed to be of incendiary origin occurred in the village of Farmington, N. H., at two o'clock this morning, in which five of the best ldings in the village, with their contents, were totally consumed. The following is a statement

of losses with insurance:—
The Eim House and stable, C. E. Nutter, proprietor: loss, \$21,000: insurance, \$15,000.

A. R. Thurston, dwelling house; loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$2,000. C. W. Thurston, shoe Jactory; loss, \$90,000; par-Nathaniel Roberts, dwelling house; loss, \$6,000;

insurance, \$2,400.

The Congregational church; loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000.

A brisk wind was blowing and buildings half a mile distant were set on fire by sparks, and so rapid was the progress of the fire that the inmates of the hotel barely escaped with their lives. One hundred and fifty workmen are thrown out of employment by the fire.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

AUGUSTA, Mc., Feb. 10, 1875. The bill for the abolition of capital punishment was defeated in the House to-day, and the measure is dead.

FAILING OF A PORTLAND FIRM.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10, 1875. The C. P. Kimalis carriage company has suspended, with liabilities of \$100,000, in consequence of the failure of their Boston selling agents. The resumption of the comnany will depend upon the settlement made by the agents.

ADVANCE IN BROOMS.

SCHENEGTADY, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1875. At a meeting of the broom manufacturers of the Mohawk Valley, of Eastern New York, held in this city yesterday, the price of brooms was advanced tenty-five cents per dozen, which is \$1 a dozen in advance of the price of last November.

## WASHINGTON.

The President Forced to a Denial of a Revolutionary Policy.

INDIGNATION OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Republican Party Shrinking from Responsibility for the Administration.

THE NEW TARIFF MEASURE.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1875. THE PRESIDENT DISCLAIMS ANY INTENDED FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN ARKANSAS EXCEPT BY THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

The alarm and indignation excited here among republicans as well as democrats by the Arkansas Message of His Excellency begin to bear fruit. There is good authority this evening for the statement that the President said to-day positively that he did not mean to be understood as intending to interfere in Arkansas unless Congress should direct him; and that, if Congress chooses to give him no policy or directions, he will not interiere in any way in the state. This statement does not rest on rumor, but on the word of a prominent Northern republican, not a member of Congress, who saw His Excellency the President to-day and whom His Excellency said this to. The Star also this evening has a semi-official statement to the same flect. It says:-"If Congress adjourns without deciding the questions at issue it is more than likely that the President will consider that Congress acquiesces in the present political status of arkansas and leaves Governor Garland to manage the affairs of that State.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DENIAL OF REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSES NEEDFUL AND POLITIC-THE CABINET NOT CONSULTED-ALARM AND IN-DIGNATION IN CONGRESS-THE NEW POLICY A

This denial of revolutionary purposes comes none too soon, and it was said to-night, in republican circles, that if the President were well advised he would send in another Message to explain the first, or at least take some decided means to reassure the public and Congress; for there has been, during the last two days, a growing feeling of deep uneasiness and alarm on all sides. The President was understood by everybody to mean that he intended to interfere, whether Congress gave him direction or not, and "the logic of that policy is," said a prominent republican to-day. that though he may wait for laws to be enacted, if none are enacted, he will act without law." This was the universal impression and belief, and for, perhaps, the first time in our history Congress felt authority slipping out of its hands, and began to think how a President could be curbed who, men were persnaded, had declared his intention to act whether the law-making power gave him authority or not. What added to the irritation and the alarm was that it became known to-day that the Arkansas Message was not only not submitted to a Cabinet meeting, but was not even shown to any member of the Cabinet. Even Attorney General Williams was not taken into counsel, and it is said, on what seems to be good authority, that Mr. Alexander Shepherd was the only person to whom the Message was read before it was sent to the Senate. This would not be strange, for, except the President, no one is so strongly committed to the present govern-ment in Arkansas as the Attorney General. As to the President, he would seem to be committed to the present government by a singularly strong tie, for though it may be true that Brooks, in 1872, had a majority of votes. It was a fact which ought not to be lorgotten that Baxter and Grant were both counted in at that election and that, when General Grant made haste to recognize Baxter, it was a declaration also that the State had gone against Greeley and for Grant. It was in confirmation of that decision, which gave the State to Baxter and Grant, that the President refused to sustain Brooks, turned him out office by proclamation, recognized Baxter and commanded Brooks to disperse his forces. Nor should it be forgotten that Dorsey and Clayton, who are the most vehement adherents of Brooks, were originally Baxter's most vigorous supporters. The following tele-

New York, June 3, 1873.

To Governor Elisha Baxter:—
You have the unqualified support of myself and friends. The revolutionary proceedings instituted will not be sustained by the people.
S. W. DORSEY.

S. W. DORSEY.

S. W. DORSEY.

New York, June 3, 1873.

To His Excellency Elisha Baxter:—

The quo warranto proceedings against you have been inaugurated without my knowledge or approval, and are, in my opiniou, unwise and highly detrimental to the interest of the State. My judgment did not approve of your late action, because I did not believe that such a move was seriously contemplated; and even if I contemplated it I regarded the calling out of the mitua as premature, nor would I now advise any show of force unless a forcible attempt should be made to oust you. I believe you are the legal Governor of Arkansas, and as much as I regret to see our State digraced acroad by distractions at home, I hope you will stand hrm regardiess of results.

"Moreover, we remember," said a republican

"Moreover, we remember," said a republican to-day, "that before this the President has refused to interiere in other States, even when there were plausible pretexts. He not only recognized the Baxter government when recognition gave the electoral vote of Arkansas to Grant, but he refused aid to Governor Davis, of Texas. He refused Governor Ames help at Vicksburg last year. He refused to interfere in South Carolina. Why, then, this sudden change ?"

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTISAN SCHEMES. "If the present government in Arkansas is allowed to stand," said the President lately to a prominent republican, "Mississippi may in very short time change her constitution and fling out Governor Ames. Other States may follow in the same direction under this precedent. As soon as Congress adjourns they may change their State governments and the whole South may be lost to the party in the next election."

It is not unfair to presume that here is the reason of the President's change and the motive for his Message and for his reported attempt to influence the Arkansas Committee to make a report different from that which they have Meantime the danger is not over, for there is a disposition to treat the Southern governments with great contempt. When the Attorney General was lately examined before the Alabama Committee as to the reason for directing the movement of troops in State from here, he unequivo-answered that the orders were that cally given without consultation or advice from the re-

publican Governor of the State, nor was he asked for advice or whether he was able to suppress the alleged insurrections in the State. The Attorney General, la answer to another question, said he thought the iriends of the President were quite as competent to judge of what was necessary for good government in the Southern States as those who held offices of mere local importance there.

Again, Mr. Snyder, administration member from Arkansas, said to-day openly, "If Congress does not take some notice of the Arkansas matter and leaves it to the President's discretion, we will after Congress adjourns endeavor to seat Brooks and in the event of opposition call upon the President to help us, as he has done in Louisiana." A Northern republican, when he heard of this temark, said, "I were Governor Garland and Brooks attempted to deprive me by force of the office of Governor I would hang him if there was rope enough in the State to do it with." That

is the temper of a good many republicans in the A stormy debate is anticipated on the subject of

State sovereignty. The Louisiana Committee are expected here on Priday, and there is reason to believe that their report will not differ materially on the important issues from that of the Sub-Committee. It is not impossible that the whole Southern question may come up for discussion in the South by way of the Arkansas report, and it is possible that an attempt may be made to secure noninterference with the established government for there are a good many republican members. and their number is increasing, who will not now be content with a mere private declaration from President that he does to act without warrant mean law. "We must recognize the Arkansas government in the clearest manner," said one of these men to-day, "else we shall have revolution as soon as Congress adjourns," notion which the President puts forward in his Message that no reconstructed State shall change its constitution is monstrous," said another. "There is no warrant los said where," On the whole, it may be said that the Arkansas Message, so lar, that the Arkansas Message, so lar, cans toward what an abyss they were drifting. affair to excite alarm and opposition.

THE DOINGS IN THE SENATE. In the Senate to-day Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking for an appropriation for the continuation of the work of improving the harpor of New York. The bill to fulfil the government's guarantee of the interest on the District of Columbia's bonds was passed. The question of civil rights in the South rose again like to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fia. An amendment, submitted by Senator Edmunds at the last session, providing that if any distinction as to race or color should revert to the United States was rejected by a vote of yeas, 23, and nays, 24. and it was remarked by Senator Alcorn that the republicans had become demoralized on the sublect of civil rights, and he would vote against the bill. It was passed, however. The Steamboat bill, which has been before Congress for about four years, was recommitted to the Committee on When the Senate adjourned the discussion of a new form of government for the District of Columbia was pending, the debate being on the question of suffrage. Mr. Morton gave notice that ne will call up the Pinchback resolution when the bill shall have passed, and it is arranged that Mr. Sargent will then speak upon Louisiana affairs in general.

THE DOINGS IN THE HOUSE Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House to-day, a bill having especial reference to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or for lewd or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offence for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It forbids the importation of women for the purposes of prostitution; invalidates all contracts in relation thereto and makes the importation or the punishable by fine and imprisonment. It also makes the immigration of the following classes unlawful:-Persons who are undergoing sentence for felonious crimes other than political or whose sentence has been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for the purposes of prostitution. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the new tariff bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow. The Post Office appropriation was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the salaries of Postmasters were discussed for the greater part of the afternoon. An amendment repealing the subsidy for the additional China and Japan mail was agreed to.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1875. TEXT OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL AS INTRODUCED

IN THE HOUSE. The text of the revenue bill reported to the House to-day by Mr. Dawes is as tollows:-

A BILL to further protect the sinking fund and, to A BILL to further protect the sinking fund and, to provide for the exigencies of the government:—
Be it enacted, &c., that from and after the date of the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law shall not have been paid, and whether the said spirits shall then be in distillery, bonded warehouse or not, a tax of \$1 on each proof gallon or wine gallon; when below proof to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from the distillery or bonded warchouse, and so much of section 3.251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as is inconsistent nerewith is hereby re-

pealed.

Resolved, That in addition to the tax of seventy cents per galion imposed by law, now existing, there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifteen cents, being one-hall the increase of tax under this act on each and every proof galion or wine galion when below proof of domestic distilled spirits manufactured and placed in bonded warehouse prior to the day when this act shall take effect, and held in bonded warehouse at that time; and on all such spirits then held by distillers, rectifiers or wholesale dealers, having in their possession or under their control distilled spirits in stamped packages; and any person who shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such distilled spirits after this act takes effect until an additional stamp, to be especially printed for this purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, denoting payment of the additional tax of fifteen cents pergalion herein imposed, is purchased and attached to the packages or package containing the same, in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, shall be subject to and pay a penalty of \$1 or each and every galion so removed, and the spirits so removed shall be foriented to the United States; and provided, further, that on all brandy, gits, rum, and on all compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits imported from foreign countries, on which the duty as fixed in the Revised Statutes is \$2 per galion, the duty hereafter to be levied, collected and paid shall be \$2 50 per proof galion. pealed.
Resolved, That in addition to the tax of seventy

hereafter to be levied, collected and paid shall be \$2.50 per proof galion.

SECTION 2.—That section 3,338 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the words, "twenty cents per pound," and insering in hea thereof the words, "twenty-lour cents per pound," provided that the increase of the tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

SEC. 3.—That so much of section 3,437 as imposes a stamp tax on iriction matches, lucifer matches or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, be, and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1875.

pealed, to take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1875. SEC. 4.—That on all molasses (not including tank SEC. 4.—That on all monasses into intributing thatbottom syrub of sugar cane juice, melado or concentrated melado), and on sugars, according to
the Dutch standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and
paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in
schedule G, section 2,504, of the Revised statutes,
an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of said
duties as levied upon the several grades therein
designated.

an amount, equal to twenty-new per cent of said duties as levied upon the several grades therein designated.

SEC. 5. That so much of section 2,503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504, snall be levied, collected and paid, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied without abatement of ten per centum as provided in section 2,505.

SEC. 6. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on the loth day of February, 1875; nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on the loth day of February, 1875; nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warenouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

The committee agreed yesterday to repeal that

The committee agreed yesterday to repeal that part of the present law which requires stamps on bank checks, &c.; but this morning they struck out the contemplated repealing section before reporting the bill to the House.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY IN THE ALABAMA IN-QUIRY. The Alabama Investigating Committee to-day took the testimony of General Healey, United States Marshal for Alabama, in which he the State authorities could have quelled the disturbance reported without the aid of lederal troops. The State is now quiet. The testimony is closed. There will be two reportsone by Messrs. Coburn, Albright and Cannon, and the other by Messra. Buckner and Luttrell.

## THE STATE CAPITAL

Important Caucus of Democratic Legislators.

HOME RULE AND COSTIGAN'S BILL.

A Policy Proposed and a Leader Desired.

ALBANY, Peb. 10, 1875. To-night an important caucus of the democratic members of the Legislature took place the Assembly Chamber. It was strictly private; none but Senators and members or Assembly were admitted. Nearly a full representation was present. Although members of the press were excluded by orders issued from the stentorian lungs of Waehner, who bappened to call the caucus to order, yet I have been enabled to procure a correct report of the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker McGuire, with his usual urbanity and courtesy, did not interpose any objection to the admission of the press, as the gentieman evidently courts the fullest scrutiny into all acts of an official character in which he is concerned. However, the rule was made, and the legislators held their gathering in strict seclusion.

Mr. Faulkner presided. The necessity for the caucus has been urged and canvassed for several days past. The spirit of the debate to-night emphatically pointed out such a necessity.

Speaker McGuire made an eloquent speech in advocacy of the Costigan bill as a party measure. He sketched the history of the New York charter from the time of its passage, two years ago by the republicans, to the date when amendments were introduced taking away the confirmatory power from the Board of Aldermen and placing this patronage absolutely in the nands of the Mayor. HOME BULE.

The Syracuse platform and the Message of Governor Tilden had pronounced unmistakably the doctrine of home rule. The Costigan
was framed and introduced to carry such doctrine to its fullest extent. The people of New York wanted a thoroughly responsible government and wished the power taken away from the Board of Aldermen by re-publicans for party purposes restored, as originally arranged. The measure was democratic in its broadest sense and should be made a party measure. Mr. McGuire then entered into a discussion of the absolute necessity which existed for unions in the ranks of the democratic majority in the Assembly. He was sorry to notice the difference of opinion among them on the subject of the Adirondack report printing matter. God forbid, he said, that he should insinuate personal corruption as existing among any of his colleagues. It appeared strange, however, to see a number of democrats voting solidly with a republican minority who had been almost solely the advocates of such a measure. The Speaker, in conclusion, called attention to the fact that the democratic party was now only on probation, and success in the Presidential contest of next year depended considerably on the record which they made in the present Legislature.

THE PROPOSED POLICY. Speeches in advocacy of similar doctrines pro. pounded by Mr. McGuire were then made by Messrs. James Daly, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell and others.

majority in the Assembly was clearly to pass all necessary and proper neasures and then throw the whole burden of defeat, if such became their fate, upon the Senate.

caucus to support the bill of Mr. Costigan as pre-

THE CRUELTY TO CHILDREN BILL. The next question taken up was the bill in rela-tion to cruelty to children.

Mr. Brogan wished to make opposition to this enactment binding upon the caucus. He delivered a short speech in defence of his theory; that the bill was sectarian and oppressive in its character. Speaker McGuire again took the floor and impressed upon the caucus the great necessity that existed for careful and cautious legislation upon this point. The law, if passed in its present shape, he thought, would work material injury to the democratic party in the State. It would oppress seven-tenths of the citizens of New York, who were now in

it would oppress seven-tenths of the citizens of New York, who were now in harmony with the organization, they should not pass 1-ws to injure themseives.

A number of other gentlemen expressed themseives as arainst the proposition to inaugurate cancus dictation on this subject. No definite action was therefore taken.

PROPOSING A LEADER.

Suggestions were made by Mr. Dessar and others as to the appointment of a leader or cure advisor who could be followed in all matters of proposed democratic legislation. Decided opinions were expressed as to the present unsatisfatory and unsettled condition of the majority.

GENERAL LAWS.

Then the subject of general laws was discussed, one member asserting that Mr. Frince, a republican, had stolen most of the thunder on this point, as he had already introduced several bills covering provisions of the amended constitution.

The meeting lasted unit a late bour and no further business of importance was transacted.

REDUCTION OF BROGALYN FERRIAGE.

A bill was to-day introduced providing for the establishment of a uniform charge for serriage on the East River boats and a reduction of the present rates. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. We must wait patiently to see what becomes of so important a bill as this.

as this.

Mr. Nicholas Muller to-day presented a bill providing for the election of school trustees in each ward, as under the old system. He claims the present plan has worked hadly, particularly in his own district, bersons having been appointed entirely at variance with the wants and sympathies of his constituents.

tirely at variance with the wants and sympathies of his constituents.

New YORK CITY PARADE GROUND.

The resolution of Mr. Gedney, asking information from the Park Commissioners as to why they did not designate a parade ground in New York city in accordance with the law, was taken from the table and passed.

Mr. Keenan's resolution petitioning Congress for an appropriation to improve the East River so as to obtain a uniform depth of water from the southern end of Blackwell's Island to a point off Corlear's Hook, was also passed.

PASSAGE OF THE EMIGRATION BILL.

The enactment of Mr. T. C. Campbell, giving equal power to the presidents of the Irish and German Emigrant Societies with the other Commissioners in the appointment of employes, was to-day passed in the Assembly.

A NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

The Governor to-day no miniated to the Senate Hon, Melville Osborne, of Greene county, Justice of the Supreme Court, in piace of Justice Fulier, elected to the Court of Appeals.

St. LOUIS. Mo., Feb. 10, 1875.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As a passenger train on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Rathroad, which left here this morning, was passing the Edwardsville crossing, about twenty miles from St. Louis, the two about twenty filles from St. Louis, the two rear passenger cars ran on a side track, owing to the breaking of the crossbar of the switch and collided with a freight train standing there. The coaches were badly wrecked and the locomotive of the freight frain greatly damaged.

Mary Swigert, of Jacksonport, Ark., was badly cut and bruised about the face and nead; George M. Bisnop, of Indianapolis, severely hurt in the right thigh, and Marcus Beal, express messenger, and W. T. Harding, of Believille, ill., were slightly injured. There were no other casualties.

AN EXPLANATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

By reference to a morning journal it appears that the Custom House had seized twenty-nine cases belonging to us, and upon examination tast cases belonging to us, and upon examination that the same had been released, no evidence of any frand appearing, and that everything was perfectly regular. We now take the hoerty to say that we have taken steps in the matter to vindicate ourselves be ore the public and to punish all parties who gave faise information to the clustom flouse, and we hereby offer a reward of \$5,000, which we are ready to pay it it can be proved that our dealings with the government were not correct at all times.

our definings, rect at all times,
An insertion of this will greatly oblige.
B. ZEIMER & FELDSTEIN.

AMUSEMENTS. ENGLISH OPERA-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF BALFE'S LAST WORK, "THE TALISMAN." If not the most eminent of British musicians first appeared before the public as an opera composer. Strange to say, his first effort was made on the italian stage, the opera of "I Ri-vali" being produced in 1829. From that time to the period of his death, nine years ago, he displayed a fecundity of invention and talent in lyric works thoroughly Rossinian in extent and richness. Like the Swan of Pesaro, Baife seemed to be a very wellspring of melody, and ballads were as indigenous to him as strange combinations of orchestral coloring were to Hector Berlioz. Therefore the announcement of a work by him which was scarcely completed (and there were a few gaps left in the score which have been since skil fully filled up) when he was overtaken by death, was a strong inducement for the music-loving public of New York to don opera cloaks, kid gloves and other paraphernalia of a night and turn their ears resolutely against the chant of the "Seven Penitential Psalms," the music en regle for the commencement of Lent, and drink in a fresh draught from the fountain of melody, which, springing from the soil of the Emerald Isla

en reole ior the commencement of Lent, and drink in a fresh draught from the fountain of melody, which, springing from the soil of the Emerald Isle, has spread itself over the musical world. The Academy of Music last night was comfortaoly filled, and the success of the opera was at once a fixed fact. Like Verdi in "Arda." Baile in his last work has acknowledged the growth of the modern opera in its dramatic requirements, and has made a long stride toward instrumental effects, thereby acknowledging the very important part which the orchestra should occupy, according to the theory of the later schools. But the spirit of melody never deserted nim, and in "The Talisman" may be found some delightiu airs, all the more acceptable on account of the rich framework of instrumentation in which they are exhibited. Passing over the short oreaestral preduce, the opening chorus, "Soldiers of Araby," is a very interesting number, full of quaint cerices, Oriental in character and abounding in ingenious effects in counterpoint, yet wind a hearty, martial spirit pervading it. The first duct of Sir Kenneth (Mr. Maas) and the Emir (Mr. Hamilton), "Golden Lovelocks" is a waif from the earlier creations of Baile, pretty and flowing in its measures. The prayer of Edith (Miss Kellogg) "Solemnly, Softly," is a beautimil, expressive theme, capable of being rendered with much breadth of expression, but written rather low for a soprano voice, unless one of a peculiarly dramatic quality, whose lower notes are strong and telling. A capital song is that of Nectabanus (Mr. Peakes), "I love the sky when no Dright stars shine," grotesque and a faithful portraiture of the evil-minded hunchback slave. This was written for a high barinone voice and Mr. Peakes was compelled to transpose a great deal of the music part of the evening. The music of the character was his acting and declamation of the spiteful feelings of the character that he won the first appeared.

Next came the principal melody of the opera, the celebrated "Rose Song," written especi

each measure, and the col' Anglais obligato being omitted.

Richard Cœur de Lion (Mr. Carleton) had the first scene of the second act to himself in a fine Ballain song and apostrophe to the Queen, and in a martial, conracteristic air, "Monarch of ail," in which the chorus of Crusaders Joined. The march introduced in this scene was not particularly effective, and the dispute on St. George's Mount appeared to be of a chaotic order, as far as the chorus was concerned. In the scene in the Queen's pavilion there were three notable triumpns and consequent encores. onsequent encores.
The first was a most charming song, rendered

The first was a most charming song, rendered by Queen Berengaria (Miss Beaumont), the second a descriptive ballad, "The Fair Eveline," given by Edith, and the toird an impassioned due between the soprano and tenor (Edith and Sir Kenneth) of the same genre as that of "La Favorita," or the finale of "I Martiri." This duet fairly brought down the house. In the last act there is a grand processional march and a brilliant rondo, "Radiant Spiendors," for Edith, both of which are sufficient to bring the work to a fitting conclusion. The performance last evening had many elements of merit of a very exaited kind. Miss Kellogg personated Edith Plantagenet in that finished and artistic manner that might be expected from such a conscientious artist, and in two or three scenes she surpassed many of her former successes in roles with which ner name has become identified. Miss Beaumont, who has become a invorte with the public during the present short season, won irean naurels in the role of the Queen, and Mr. Maas, albeit at times overweighted, made Sir Kenneth interesting in a lyric point of view, out emotionless and apathetic as far as dramatic exigencies were in queesion. Mr. Carleton was in excellent voice and did justice to the music of the King, and Mr. Peakes made Nectabanus a jeature. More rehearsals and better discipline would be of advantage in the chorus and orchestra. Mr. Predigam, however, conducted with skill and discrimination, and prevented any mishap.

and when every department is in good order, so that at least a periectly smooth representation can be obtained, there is little doubt of its becoming a permanent feature in the repertoire of English opera. Mr. itess, the director, announces a second performance of this work on Friday evening, the last night of the season.

STUDIO NOTES.

Vaint has on his easel a notable work, very ambitious, and in its present stage full of promise. The story is a pleasing allegory and ought to attract attention independently of the technical merits of the work and these are very great. A beautiful young girl holds in her hand a dead canary bird, and grieves with childish waywardness over the loss of her per. This idea is well carried out, and the story at once arrests attention. The technical excellence of the work is far in advance of anything we have yet seen from this artist. The color is at once solid and brilliant and has all the intensity of the modern Roman school. The pencilling is remarkable for its freedom and breadth of effect. It is seldom we see a young artist possessing so many positive qualities. The style is new to the American public, out it is sure to end by securing the favor of art patrons. There is an originality and dash in Vaini's works, which deserve encouragement. In looking at his canvases one is not eternally reminded of something he has seen somewhere else, and this is a quality sundicately rare to merit praise. Mr. Vaini has just completed an effective purirant of Mr. Loring Andrews.

Eaton's picture, "Reverie," one of the most important be ever painted, and which he contributed to the Artists' Fund, was purchased by Colonel Chapman.

Two exquisite marole busts, by Lawlor, on view in Kurtz's gailery attract a great deal of attention from visitors to Knoedier's water color exhibition. school. The penculing is remarkable for its free-

tion from visitors to knoedier's water color exhibition.

Robert Cushing has just completed a portrait bust of Mr. Joan Kelly, the Tammany Sachem. It is a good likeness of that redoubtable war cinef.

A Baltimore critic prays that Washington may be allowed the monopoly of art loboying. This provincial wants the statue of Joans Hopkins given to the most competent scalinger. Preposterous. to the most competent scalptor. Preposterous.

The artistic event of the week in Boston was the exhibition by the local artists at the Studio Building. Everybody was satisfied—with himself. Happy 100b.

"Keening the Peacell of the title of the studio Building."

Happy firth.

"Reeping the Peace" is the title of the first engraving in the Addine of this month. It is the best ever unblished in that excellent art journal, and is from the burn of Peter Moran. There are also deligntful landscape drawings by John A. Hows.

STATEN ISLAND ELECTIONS.

The town elections in Richmond county, which took place on Tuesday, resulted generally in the success of the regular democratic candidates. The results are given below :-

resuits are given below:

Middietown—Supervisor, Henry Frost (probable). Theodore Frean, the people's candidate, received 462 votes. Town Cierk, John J. Maguire; Assessor, John Gonoud; Collector, George Schwartz; Justice of the Peace, Frederick Kassner; Commissioner of Highways, Joseph Setz.

Southfield—Supervisor, William; Curiy; Town Cierk, Michael Whilinan; Assessor, Benjamin F. Williams; Collector, John Larkin; Justice of the Peace, Michael Kane; Commissioner of Highways, C. L. Perine.

Casticion—Supervisor, Richard Christopher; Assessor, Hurh Campbell; Collector, C. A. Hant; Justices of the Peace, John Dean (vacancy); Daniel Magee (full term).

Northfield—Supervisor, Garret Simonson; Town Clerk, Henry Simonson; Assessor, William D. Simonson; Collector, William H. Barton; Justices of the Peace, G. A. Middleorook (vacancy); Tunis Tappen (full term).

Westleid—Supervisor, James Guyon, ten majority over Henry H. Seguine, the present incumbent; Town Clerk, Bount B. Wimant; Collector, Gilbert G. Decker; Assessors, Andrew Eddy, Bishop Syrague; Road Commissioner, Thomas Dubois; Justice of the Peace, Abraham R. Wood.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes to the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date

of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy,
HERALD Building, New York:

1874, 1875.

3 A. M. 25 2 3:30 P. M. 31 21
6 A. M. 25 2 6 P. M. 25 20
19 A. M. 20 7 9 P. M. 24 12
2 M. 30 12 12 P. M. 24 13
Average temperature yesterday. 12%
Average temperature for corresponding date
last year. 26%

DIED. McNamara.—February 10, 1875, at her residence, 367 De Kalb avenue, Brooglyn, Margarer, widow of the late Thomas McNamara, both formerly of Dublin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.
Dublin and California papers please copy.
McKane.—Michael ackane, a native of Architerary, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the 29th year of his age.

his age.

His remains will be taken from his late rest dence. No. 128 West Twenty-eighth afreet, of Friday, February 12, 1875, to Caivary Cemetery for

interment.
[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.] RHEUMATISM AND GOUT ARE INVARIABLY benefitted by sulphur bathing. The difficulty of procuring trustworthy sulphur bathing to the dangerous exposures incident to public bathing houses has been fully met by Genn's layable hathing houses has been fully met by Genn's layable hathing houses has been fully met by Genn's layable hathing houses has been fully met by Genn's layable.

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AN ENGAGEMENT.—MISS FLORA CUPID AND Adonis Amor; no cards, but Valentines, received up to February 14, selected at the manufactory of A. Fisher, No. 98 Nassau street A VERY LIMITED USE IS NOW MADE OF metal spring trusses anywhere. The ELASTIC TRUSS, 53 Broadway, which easily cures Rupture, sells nearly all trusses now worn.

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10 cases Louis Roederer, E. D. & M. Williams,
8 cases Dry Monopole, schimit & Peters,
5 cases Pommery & Greno, Chs. Graef,
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4 cases Piper Heldsick, Renauld, Francois & Co.

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